

FIFTY-THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

OF THE

URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY

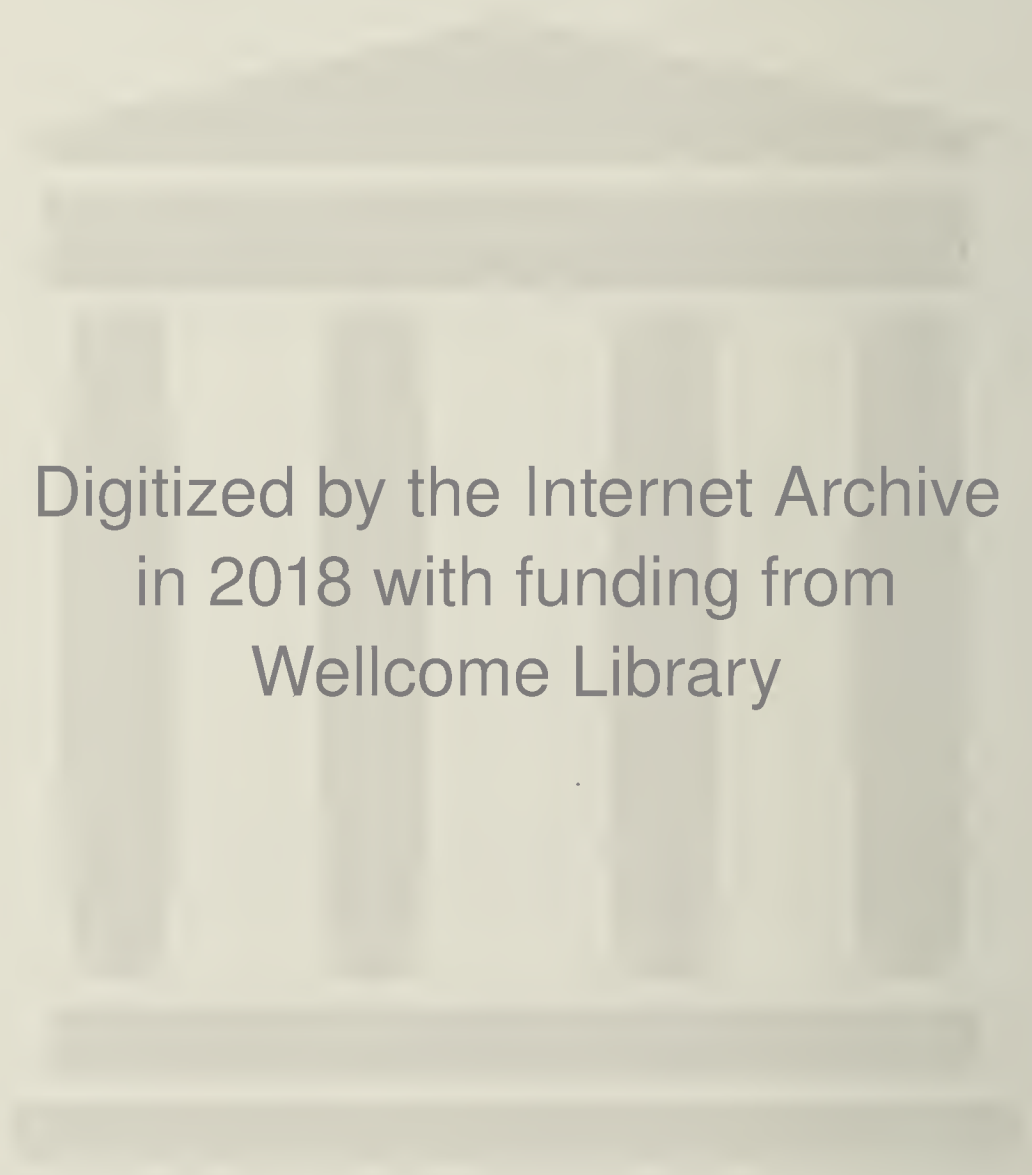
OF THE

City of Worcester,

Year, 1926.

WORCESTER :

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*The Fifty-third Report of the Medical
Officer of Health,
being that for the Year 1926.*

*To the Urban Sanitary Authority of the
City and County of Worcester.*

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to present my Report for the year 1926, being the Thirty-sixth Annual Report I have made to the City Council.

The Registrar General has estimated the population of the City in the middle of 1926 to be 50,660. The estimate at the middle of 1921 was 49,160. The increase in these 5 years is 1,500 an average annual increase of 300.

The health of the City was good and epidemic diseases were moderate in amount. There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria nor from Typhoid Fever and 5 only from Influenza.

The deathrate was 12.3 per 1000, a lower death-rate having been recorded only once, in 1923, during the last 10 years.

The Infant Deathrate per 1000 Births was 53.8. Once only during the last 10 years, in 1924, has a lower rate been recorded. It is only by the continued efforts of the staff of the Maternity and Chi'd Welfare department that this good result is achieved.

The members of the Health Committee are well aware of the serious conditions brought to their notice by the overcrowding of families in small houses. There are still 97 cases on the Inspectors records, many of them unable to pay the rent of a new 3 bedroomed house.

There are now more than 700 applications for houses to be dealt with, so the urgent need for new houses does not decrease.

The Chief Inspector, Mr. Ralph Taylor, continues to do excellent work, especially in safeguarding the food supply. The increasing use of the Public Slaughter houses is all to the good, as every part of every carcase is inspected before removal for sale. The number of animals killed there in 1926-27 is nearly twice as many as in 1922-23.

The Assistant Inspectors and the other members of the Health Department all co-operate loyally in performing their varied duties.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

MABYN READ.

May 13th, 1927.

General Statistics, 1926.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	3,662
Population estimated	...	...	...	...	50,660
Number of structurally separate Dwellings (1921)	...	...	...	...	11,984
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£284,252
Sum represented by Id. Rate	...	...	...	...	£1,098

*105 County
Boroughs
and Great

Worcester. Towns.

Birthrate, per 1,000 of the population	...	16.8	18.2
Annual Death-rate	ditto	12.3	11.6
Tuberculosis (all kinds)	ditto	.86	—
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	ditto	.75	—
The Typhoid Fevers	ditto	.00	.01
Measles	ditto	.019	.12
Scarlet Fever	ditto	.00	.02
Diphtheria	ditto	.00	.10
Whooping Cough	ditto	.019	.10
Influenza	ditto	.09	.22
Infant Death-rate per 1,000 Births	...	53.8	73
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, Death-rate per 1,000 Births (under 2 years)	...	8.1	11.8

In Table I. the Death-rate and Infant Death-rate for 1926 and for the 10 preceding years will be seen; and in Table II. the various causes of the infant deaths are given.

*Taken from the Registrar General's Report.

MARYN READ.

May 13th. 1927.

Population.—The Registrar General has estimated the population of the City in the middle of 1926 as 50,660.

The Birth-Rate was 16.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is the lowest rate recorded with the exception of the 3 war years 1917 to 1919.

The Births numbered 855, 418 boys and 437 girls. Of these 46 were illegitimate.

The Birth-rate for England and Wales was 17.8 per 1,000, and that for the 105 County Boroughs and Great Towns was 18.2.

The Death-Rate (crude) was 12.3 per 1,000. In only one of the preceding 10 years, namely in 1923, was a lower death-rate recorded. (See Table I.)

The corrected Death-rate was 10.5 per thousand. This figure is found by multiplying the crude death-rate 12.3 by the Standardizing factor .885 given by the Registrar General.

The Death-rate for England and Wales was 11.6, and that for the county boroughs and Great towns was 11.6.

The Infant Death-rate per 1,000 births registered during the same period was 53.8. Only once in 1924, has a lower infant death-rate been recorded.

The rate for England and Wales was 70, and that for the 105 Great Towns was 73. The rate for Worcester compares very favourably with these figures.

In Table II. is given the various causes of the 46 infant deaths which were registered during 1926. It is to be noted that many fewer infants died during the first month of life, 13 out of 46, that is 28 per cent. In 1925 42 per cent of the infant deaths occurred during the first month of life. It is this period of infant life which is so dangerous to the weakling, but if the early weeks of life are survived, the child will then, in most cases, be no less vigorous than the normal infant.

The Hospital Accommodation for the City remains the same.

The General Infirmary has 132 beds available; the Worcester Guardians have 160 beds for the sick and 4 lying-in beds: there are 9 beds at the Ophthalmic Hospital and 4 at the Maternity Home of the City and County Nursing Institution in the Tything.

There is a Private Hospital (Southbank), containing 17 beds, fully equipped in all ways.

The Water Supply.—Weekly samples are taken from the pure water tank, and analyzed by the City and County Bacteriologist, and occasional samples from the supply in houses. The reports shew that the filtration is good during most of the year. In January and again in November the River was in flood and the analysis shewed a large number of organisms, but never in any sample were more than 2 per 100 c.c. of the Coli group found.

The new Pure Water Tank has been completed, and work is being carried out to render the Old Tank watertight and in all respects satisfactory.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Ralph Taylor) has furnished the following information of work done during the year.

Abatement of Nuisances.—During the year, 1,155 preliminary or request notices were served for the abatement of nuisances and for obtaining sanitary improvements to dwellings. 219 Statutory Notices were served by order of the Health Committee, and in 12 instances the Committee gave instructions to institute legal proceedings for failing to comply with the Statutory Notice ; but in only 3 cases was it found necessary to issue summonses as the work required to be done was put in hand after written intimation of the intended proceedings had been sent to the persons concerned. The Magistrates made orders in each of the three cases for the work to be carried out within 28 days.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING 1926.

Number of Notices (Preliminary) issued	1,155
" " " (Statutory)	219
" " Complaints received and investigated	458
" " Letters sent with regard to Notices etc.	732
" " Notices sent to Schools re Infectious Diseases	91
Rooms cleansed and limewashed	570
Dilapidated walls, floors, windows, &c., repaired	364
Defective roofs and spouting repaired	235
Damp walls cured	38
Wash-houses repaired, cleansed and limewashed	118
" " floors and yards repaved and repaired	47
Glazed stonework sinks fixed	30
Sink waste and rainwater pipes disconnected from drain	18

Drains opened and cleansed	43
Defective drains repaired or reconstructed	44
Glazed stoneware gully traps fixed	41
Water closets repaired, cleansed and limewashed	83
flushing tanks repaired	54
" " provided with new basins and traps	35
Defective joints in pans, traps and flush pipes repaired	7
Nuisances from overcrowding abated	64
improper keeping of animals	5
Accumulation of manure removed	9
Sanitary dustbins provided	615
Miscellaneous	208
Waste of water reported to Water Inspector	20
No. of references to City Surveyor, with regard to	
dangerous buildings, paving of courts and foul	
street gullies	26
Rooms disinfected, after infectious disease	187
Samples of food and drugs collected for City Analyst	179

Inspections.—This table shows the number of Inspections carried out during the year in the following cases :—

Housing Inspections	489
Public Health Inspections	1,110
Re-Inspections	1,687
Infectious Disease, Visits to Houses	71
Common Lodging Houses	225
Houses Let in Lodgings	99
Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops	96
Offensive Trades	69
Workshops	114
Bakehouses	147
Slaughterhouses	1,607
Canal Boats	28

Dustbins Inspections	750
Food Shops and Markets	70
Places where Animals are kept	15
Water Samples taken	8
Drains smoke-tested	29
Outworkers	38

Overcrowding.—Good progress has been made by the Council during the year 1926 in providing housing accommodation for applicants for Council Houses, and a total of 212 houses have been erected. In consequence of reports made by this Department to the Housing Committee, 46 families who were previously living under seriously overcrowded conditions have been allotted and now occupy new houses on the various Housing Sites.

The Castle, Castle Street (formerly His Majesty's Prison) accommodating 17 families; Newtown Road flats (formerly a Factory) accommodating 11 families, and the two experimental Bungalows are all fully occupied at the present time, and as vacancies occur they are allotted to cases of overcrowding families on our Register.

Despite all that has been accomplished, the Housing Problem is still acute and we have 97 cases of serious overcrowding on our books. Whilst there are about 30% of these families who need the 3 bedroomed type of house, many are not in a position to pay the rent of new houses, and it seems a most difficult problem to provide healthy and suitable accommodation to meet their needs. With regard to the remaining 70% of our overcrowded cases, these could well afford the rents of the Non-Parlour two bed-roomed type of House, and it therefore appears that to meet the need of this class of family, more Council Houses of the 2 bed-roomed type should be erected.

House Refuse Removal.—Sanitary dust bins were provided to 615 houses. The refuse is carried in carts to "Tips" in various part of the City. There were complaints of a nuisance from crickets at the tip in the Cherry Orchard district, these noisy pests getting into the houses in the neighbourhood.

Offensive Trades.—There are 47 Offensive Trades as defined by the Ministry of Health Order of January, 1913, and Section 112 of the Public Health Act 1875 carried on in the City, viz. :

- 31 Fish-friers.
- 5 Tripe-boilers.
- 3 Fellmongers.
- 5 Rag and Bone Dealers.
- 2 Hide, Skin and Fat Dealers.
- 1 Gut Scraper.

Four applications for the establishment of the trade of Fish-friers were received during the year, and after consideration by the Health Committee, 3 applications were refused and consent was given to one.

One application was received for transfer of premises for Tripe-boiling, and consent was given by the Health Committee.

The Soap Manufacturer has given up business during the year.

One Knacker Yard at Croft Road is licensed annually for slaughtering horses and cattle not intended for the food of man subject to stringent conditions.

The premises are periodically visited, no complaints have been received as to any nuisance, and on the whole the businesses have been fairly well conducted.

Common Lodging Houses.—There are 9 Registered Common Lodging Houses in the City, providing accommodation for 222 lodgers. Four of these are old Registered Houses, and the other 5 Keepers are registered for a period of one year only, under Section 69 of the Public Health Amendment Act 1907.

Inspections are made to every house at least once a fortnight, and the Keepers (with one exception) do their best to keep the houses clean and in as good an order as their structure will permit. Several notices and strong cautionary letters have been sent to one of the keepers.

The premises were limewashed throughout during the months of April and October.

Factory and Workshop Act.—The total number of Workshops (not including Bakehouses) on our Register is 211, as compared with 321 in the previous year. Three additional workshops were added to the Register, and 5 struck off, 3 having given up and 2 converted into Factories.

One hundred and fifty-four visits have been made, and the following improvements have been carried out to the Factories and Workshops, viz. :—

Workshops cleansed and limewashed	...	...	6
Workshops properly ventilated	...	...	1
New W.C.'s provided	...	...	4
W.C.'s repaired and ventilated	...	...	3
Defective drains repaired	...	...	2

One Workshop in which young persons were employed and where no Abstract was affixed, was reported to H. M. Inspector of Factories.

Five Notices relating to defects in connection with sanitary conveniences in Factories were received from H. M. Inspector of factories and were dealt at once with.

During the year, the City Council made bye-laws with respect to the provision of means of escape in case of fire in certain factories and workshops in the City (i.e., factories where less than 40 persons are employed).

Bakehouses.—There were 51 occupied Bakehouses in the City at the end of the year. Of these, 10 are classed as Factories, and 2 as Underground Bakehouses.

One hundred and forty-seven visits have been made during the year to the bakehouse premises, and special attention was given to the cleanliness of walls, floors and ceilings.

Outworkers.—During the year, 18 lists of Outworkers have been received from employers, containing the names of 964 outworkers.

It was necessary in two instances to forbid the giving of outwork because of infectious disease in the household, and the necessary disinfection of any outwork in hand was carried out.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
FACTORIES	26	6	—
(Including Factory Laundries)			
WORKSHOPS	283	3	—
(Including Bakehouses and Workshop Laundries)			
WORKPLACES	19	—	—
(Other than Outworkers' premises)			
Total	328	9	—

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Re-medied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—*				
Want of cleanliness ...	6	6	—	—
Want of ventilation ...	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ...	2	2	—	—
Sanitary accommodation) insufficient ...	3	3	—	—
) unsuitable or defective ...	2	2	—	—
) not separate for sexes ...	2	2	—	—
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences ...	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)	—	—	—	—
Total ...	16	16	—	—

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Meat Regulations.—Each of the Butchers having Private Slaughterhouses have given notice of the hours and days in each week upon which slaughtering generally is carried out, and 61 Notices have been received from private persons of the slaughtering of Pigs, and, in each case, an inspection of the carcass has been made. If a butcher slaughters outside the fixed times, it is his duty to give the required notice.

As regards the precautions which are taken to prevent contamination of meat, very little progress has been made to provide plate-glass or sash windows to the shops in The Shambles. At the end of the year the Corporation had given orders for a new front to be provided to the shop of which they are owners.

All traders have complied with our request not to hang meat outside their shops, and there can be no doubt that the real up-to-date meat purveyor who is out to provide only the best quality and cleanest meat to the consumer, should provide his shop with glass windows.

—We have no stalls or barrows from which meat is sold for human consumption. All Stalls are situated in the Meat Market and are permanent structures.

Cautions have been given to three persons for conveying meat in a vehicle which was not adequately protected by a clean cloth.

Public Slaughterhouses.—As will be seen by the following return, the use of the Public Slaughterhouses is still increasing, and in the near future, it will be necessary to provide additional accommodation, as the butchers at times have to work under unsatisfactory conditions.

To March 31st.

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Beasts...	938	1,142	1,486	1,787	2,027
Sheep...	4,078	4,608	5,741	7,154	9,704
Calves...	726	649	789	895	911
Pigs...	2,989	3,057	3,967	3,365	3,155
Total ...	8,731	9,456	11,983	13,201	15,797

Amounts received for	£	£	£	£	£
Slaughtering ...	313	336	427	451	517

The Manager, Mr. A. R. Underwood, is a practical butcher and devotes the whole of his time to the duties of his office.

Mr. R. Taylor, Chief Sanitary Inspector, attends the slaughterhouses every morning, and all animals and offals are examined before removal from the slaughterhouses.

Private Slaughterhouses.—The number of Private Slaughterhouses in the City remains the same as last year, viz.:—23 Registered and 1 Licensed Slaughterhouse.

The inspection of meat in these slaughterhouses continues to receive strict and constant attention, the number of visits to slaughterhouses during the year being 1,607.

90 notifications were received during the year from butchers concerning animals which, on slaughter, were found to be in a diseased or unsound condition, and it is satisfactory to state that for some years the butchers have accepted my decisions without exception and have voluntarily surrendered any unsound foodstuffs.

The bye-laws for limewashing and cleansing of these private places and the removal of offal, etc., are well complied with.

The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.—This Order which came into force on 1st Oct., 1926, revokes the then existing Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders of 1885, 1886 and 1889, and gives slightly increased powers for dealing with the production, storage and distribution of milk. It necessitates the keeping of registers of all persons carrying on the trade of Cowkeeper or Dairyman and also of all farms and other premises in the district which are used as Dairies; but the Local Authority have power, with certain reservations, to refuse to register and to remove from the register the name of any person if they are satisfied that the public health is or is likely to be endangered by any act or default of such person.

Inspections are being made and detailed particulars taken of every cowshed, milkshop and dairy within the City, and a copy of brief abstracts of the Order given to each person registered. The Order does not apply to persons who sell bottled milk only, or to those who sell milk for consumption on the premises only. The person registered has to make the provisions of the Order known to all his employees who are connected with the milk trade, and this has been done by having a copy of the principal provisions of the Act printed upon cards and hung up in the cowsheds.

Cowsheds.—With regard to the health and inspection of the cattle, visits were paid to all cowsheds by the Council's Veterinary Inspector who was accompanied by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and an inspection of every milking cow has been made. Suspected animals were milked in the presence of these Officers and samples of the milk submitted for Bacteriological examination. It is pleasing to report that

no Tubercle Bacilli were found in any of the 7 samples submitted to the Analyst.

With regard to the structure of cowsheds, the general defects were insufficient means of lighting and ventilation, and notices will be served upon the cowkeepers for the necessary improvements to be carried out; but a period of 18 months is allowed after the service of the notice in which to comply with the requirements.

All the cowsheds, with the exception of two, are provided with the City water, and galvanised iron tanks are provided as drinking vessels for the cows, either inside or outside the sheds and also in the fields. Two sheds have to rely upon pump and spring water, but as the City mains have now been laid quite close to these sheds, it will be possible for the City water to be laid on. No overcrowding of cattle in the sheds was found. Periodical limewashing of the sheds has been carried out, but it has been necessary to draw the attention of the cowkeepers to the necessity for limewashing the underside of the roof.

The cleaning of the cows is not always carried out in a satisfactory manner. Attempts are being made and it is hoped that the methods will improve. It has been generally found that the hands of the milkers have been tolerably clean and dry when the process of milking is being carried out. It was found that the milk was removed to the dairies immediately after milking and that it was not the practice for bedding or other dusty matter to be moved while the cows were being milked.

The production of *Clean Milk* does not require expenditure of money. It does require that the cows shall be kept clean

about the flanks, that the udders should be cleansed before milking, that the hands of the milker should be clean, that the milker should wear a clean overall garment and pass the milk into a clean pail. All these conditions are possible at a very small cost to every farmer who has a milking herd.

Dairies.—Many of the Dairies in the City are satisfactory as regards lighting, ventilation and water supply (only two being without the City water supply); but in compliance with our requests, numerous improvements are in progress with regard to the construction of the Dairies.

Four of the Dairies are equipped with the necessary plant for milk bottling which the increased public demand for bottled milk has necessitated, and one dairy is equipped with a proper sterilising apparatus.

In one or two instances it has been necessary to caution vendors against not taking sufficient means to prevent contamination, but in no case was milk found in living or sleeping apartments.

The milk vessels themselves were found to be kept clean and stored in suitable places, cold and boiling water, being the means usually adopted for carrying out the necessary cleansing.

It was found necessary to issue a caution with regard to the dirty state of carts, etc., but no legal action was necessary.

At the end of 1926 there were, on our Registers, 6 Cow-keepers, 62 Dairymen within the City, and 18 Retail Purveyors residing outside the City who retail milk in the City.

Food.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.—The total number of samples submitted to the Analyst was 184. Of these, 102 were taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and 82 were Test Samples.

Of the 102 Samples taken under the Act, 94 were certified to be genuine and 8 adulterated; and the 82 Test Samples were all certified to be genuine.

	1923.		1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Analysis ...	88	69	80	82	94	80	102	82
Adulterated ...	3	3	2	—	1	4	8	—
Adulterated per cent ...	3.4	4.03	2.5	—	1.06	5.0	7.84	—
Amount of Fines and Costs ...	£7	0 0	£5	0 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

Milk.—The number of samples of Milk taken under the Act which were submitted for analysis was :—58. The average composition of the whole of these samples was :—

Fat ... 3.51%

Non fatty Solids ... 8.78%

which compare with 3.65% and 8.75% respectively for the year 1925, and are well above the presumptive standard of the Ministry of Agriculture, viz :—Fat, 3.0%, Non fatty Solids, 8.5%

The total number of samples of Milk below the standard was :—8; but as will be seen from the facts mentioned below, these eight samples related to three milk supplies brought into the City.

Milk Samples Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Sample No. 1 was purchased on the round in the City and was 10% deficient in Fat. At the Dairyman's request the County Authorities under the Milk and Dairies Act 1915, took sample No. 2 from the farmer at place of delivery. This proved to be 6.6% deficient in fat and samples Nos. 3 and 4 were taken direct from the cows, and proved to be 10% and 3.3% deficient in fat.

The farmer attended the Health Committee and admitted that calves were on the cows; it is therefore probable that the public were having the poorer milk and the calves the strip-pings, or rich milk. The Committee considered that a prosecution would probably not succeed, as the milk had not been tampered with after it left the cow, and they accordingly decided not to prosecute.

Milk Samples Nos. 5 & 6.

Sample No. 5 was purchased on the round, and was 6.6% deficient in fat.

Sample No. 6 was taken from the farmer at place of delivery and was also 6.6% deficient in fat.

The Dairyman and the Farmer attended the Health Committee. The farmer stated he sold the milk just as it came from the cows and was unable to explain why it was deficient in fat and denied that any calves were turned on the cows.

The Dairyman and the Farmer were warned.

Milk Samples Nos. 7 & 8.

Sample No. 7 purchased on round, proved on analysis to be deficient in fat to the extent of 23%. Subsequent analysis of the milk supplied to the Dairy Co. when properly stirred,

proved the milk to be over the standard for milk fat. The Dairyman attributed the deficiency to the fact that the milk sold was drawn from the bottom of the churn without stirring the contents, and our analysis of Milk Sample No. 8 supported this explanation. The Vendors were cautioned and informed that in future the excuse would not be accepted, and immediate steps were taken by the Vendor to ensure stirring of the milk in the churn.

The comparative adulteration figures for the Milk samples bought in the City for the past four years are as follows:—

Samples			Adulterated.
1923	...	54	1
1924	...	48	1
1925	...	49	—
1926	...	58	3
209			5
—			—

Of these adulterated samples, only one was considered sufficiently serious for a summons to be issued. ...

This is a creditable record for the Diarymen and Producers of the City and County, because each of the samples taken was purchased as it was being delivered to the customer.

Condensed Milk.—12 samples of Condensed Milk were submitted for analysis, and in each case the Samples taken conformed to the requirements of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations 1923, and were properly labelled.

Dried Milk.—2 Samples of Dried Milk were submitted for analysis, and in both cases they were certified to comply with

the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations 1923 as regards Fat and dilution, and the packages were properly labelled in accordance with the Regulations.

Milk (Special Designations) Order 1923.

This Order came into force on July 1st, 1923, but up to the end of 1926 no Purveyor of Milk has made an application for any licence under this Order. This is a matter for much regret. Can it be that the public, especially the enlightened part of it, are content with the present conditions of their milk supply?

Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912 and 1917.

1. Milk; and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream:—

	(a) No. of Samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) No. in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	64	—
Cream	7	—

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream:—

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservative were correct:—

(1) Correct statements made	6
(2) Statements incorrect	—

Dried Milk.—2 samples of Dried Milk were submitted for analysis and in both cases they were certified to comply with

(b) Determinations of milk fat in Cream sold as Preserved cream:—

(1) Above 35 per cent. ...	6
(2) Below 35 per cent. ...	—

(c) In one case, the declaratory label "Not suitable for Infants or Invalids" was not properly affixed. The Vendor was cautioned.

Unsound Food.—During the year the following food has been destroyed as being diseased or unwholesome, viz.:—

TUBERCULOSIS.

Cattle. 19 carcasses and organs.

43 heads and tongues.

28 all organs.

42 lungs.

Pigs. 18 carcasses and organs.

15 heads and organs.

14 heads.

15 all organs.

OTHER DISEASES.

Cattle. 10 carcasses and organs.

10 heads and tongues.

13 all organs.

7 lungs, 82 livers.

Sheep. 17 carcasses and organs.

104 livers.

7 lungs.

2 all organs.

<i>Goat.</i>	2 carcasses and organs.
<i>Pigs.</i>	15 carcasses and organs. 11 all organs.
<i>Calves.</i>	11 carcasses and organs. 4 organs.
<i>Frozen Meat.</i>	222 lbs.
<i>Meat.</i>	476 lbs.
<i>Fish</i>	161 lbs.
<i>Potatoes.</i>	51 cwts.
<i>Apples.</i>	600 lbs.
<i>Tomatoes.</i>	24 lbs.
<i>Prawns.</i>	36 lbs.
Various tins of Fruit, Fish, Condensed Milk, etc., 60 lbs.	

The total weight of food condemned during the year was :—
14 tons, 8 cwts., 3 qrs. 10 lbs. All the food was voluntarily
surrendered by the respective owners.

Rat Campaign.—The award of 4d. per rat killed in the City and brought to the Health Office has been continued throughout the year 1926, with the result that a total of 4,864 rats have been accounted for in this way. During 1925 3,905 rats were killed, and a total of 18,197 since our Rat Campaign commenced in the year 1919.

Special efforts were put forward during Rat Week, Nov. 1—6 by way of advertisements, posters, prize-giving for the largest numbers caught; but as it is now your Committee's decision that each year should be one continual "Rat Week," the reward of 4d. was not increased during the Official Rat Week. The result of this continual campaign has more than

justified the cost, as it must be understood that in an ancient City like Worcester abounding in old houses and courts, together with its proximity to the River Severn and Canals, a constant reinfestation must occur. It is more than ever necessary therefore that every facility should be given to the general public to take its part in the continual trapping and destruction of these rodents, and in this connection in addition to the reward of 4d. per rat, cages are loaned out and advice is willingly given as to the best means whereby rats may be caught.

Infectious Diseases, their Prevalence and Control.

Smallpox.—No case was notified during the year 1926.

The Smallpox Hospital is in good order and can be made ready to receive patients at short notice.

Scarlet Fever.—Only 52 cases were notified during the year and 44 of them were admitted to Hospital. All the Hospital patients had mild attacks. No death occurred.

The patients lived in all parts of the City. Two of the cases reported were "secondary" cases and there was one "return" case.

Diphtheria.—There were 30 persons notified as suffering from this disease. This is the smallest number, with one exception, notified in any of the past 10 years. Twenty-two of these were admitted to Newtown Hospital. Seven were adult. One child was notified from the wards of the General

Infirmery and was operated on; but died the next day from Acute Bronchitis from which the child had suffered for more than a week. No death was registered from this disease.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.—There were 6 persons notified, two at the end of March, and four in the last Quarter of the year. Two were nursed at the City Hospital, two at home, and two in the wards of the General Infirmary, having been admitted there before diagnosis of the disease was made.

All the patients recovered. Two of the patients most probably contracted the disease elsewhere, and in another case the diagnosis was not confirmed by the progress of the illness and by the reports of blood examination, which were all negative.

All the patients made good recoveries.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—There were 5 persons notified as suffering from this complaint during the year. Three were over 55 years of age (one died) and 2 were young adults. One patient was treated in the wards of the General Infirmary the others at their homes. No spread of the disease occurred and no information could be obtained of any similar illness in the family. Three of the patients had mild attacks and recovered completely.

Cerebrospinal Fever.—Two cases were notified and one died, a young man aged 28, who worked away and came to his home ill a fortnight before he died. No spread of the disease occurred.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—No case of this disease was notified during the year.

The Public Health (Pneumonia, Malaria, etc.) Regulations, 1918.—There were 179 persons notified as suffering from some form of Acute Primary Pneumonia during the year and 34 died.

The following Table gives the grouping in age periods and the deaths in each group.

				Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	Over 65	Total
				year.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	
Males	...	...	...	5	23	31	20	20	13	112
Deaths	...	...	...	2	4	2	4	5	7	24
Female	...	...	...	6	19	17	9	4	12	67
Deaths	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	6	10

The seasonal incidence of the disease is shown inasmuch as in the first Quarter there were 70 cases and 20 deaths and in the Second Quarter 49 cases and 6 deaths. The fatality of the disease in the very young and in those over 65 years is also evident. The houses of all the patients were visited and a schedule filled in by the Inspectors concerning the house and the family.

Eighteen of the patients received Institutional treatment, 7 in the General Infirmary and 11 in the Infirmary wards at Tallow Hill.

Tuberculosis.—There were 104 primary notifications of this disease received during the year. Of these 75 were of disease of the lungs, and 29 of disease of other organs. In addition 2 women came to live here from other districts, one with lung disease, the other a non-pulmonary case.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Of the 75 persons notified, 41 were males and 34 females. Twelve of these patients died before the end of the year. Of these 12, 6 died within a month

of notification, 3 within 3 months, and 3 within 6 months. The disease in all these cases was too advanced when notified to give hope that any treatment would arrest the disease.

The ages of the persons when notified and the deaths occurring in each age group are set out in the Table on page 29.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The 29 non-pulmonary cases were distributed as follows:—

	Number.	Deaths
Glands	10	1
Meninges of Brain	4	3
Spine	2	...
Joints and Bones	7	...
Urinary organs	3	1
Breast	2	...
Abdomen	2	...

The non-pulmonary cases requiring Surgical treatment are first admitted to the wards of the General Infirmary or to the out-patient Orthopaedic Clinic. From there the patients are transferred to open air treatment at Newtown Hospital, where they remain for some months. On discharge they attend the Orthopaedic Clinic. In this way the treatment of the patient is continuously in the hands of one person, and the results are highly satisfactory.

Tuberculosis.—There were 104 primary notifications of disease received during the year. Of these 75 were of disease of the lungs, and 29 of disease of other organs. In addition 2 women came to live here from other districts, one with disease, the other a non-pulmonary case.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Of the 75 persons notified, 47 were males and 28 females. Twelve of these patients died before the end of the year. Of these 12, 6 died within a month

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications for the year 1926.

Age periods:	No. of Notifications on Form "A."											Total Notifications on Form "A."	No. of Notifications on Form "B."			Total Notifications on Form "B."	No. of Notifications on Form "C."	
	Primary Notifications.												Total.	Primary Notifications.			Total.	Poor Law Institutions.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up	Total.		Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15		
Pulmonary.																		
Males	...	4	2	6	5	7	7	6	4	...	41	43	...	...	...	...	0 49	
Deaths	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Females	...	4	1	6	6	9	3	3	1	1	34	35	...	...	...	...	37	
Deaths	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-Pulmonary.																		
Males	...	2	2	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	11	
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Females	...	2	2	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	18	19	...	...	...	...	26	
Deaths	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	

The new Room at Newtown Hospital for treating the Surgical cases by the Ultra Violet Rays, and for the Plaster work will, it is hoped, be soon ready. A Solarium is also to be constructed in front of the Children's Ward, so that the patients may have full benefit from the Sun's Rays.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary.—There are 31 Clinics held weekly. On the afternoons of Monday and Tuesday, and on Friday evening for those patients who are at work and unable to come during working hours.

There were 317 persons seen, 106 of these being under 15 years of age. This number includes 74 Contacts seen and examined, of whom 57 were under 15 years of age. It is not difficult to get the parents to bring the children for examination if they are living in the house with a Tuberculosis person, but adults exposed to infection are with difficulty persuaded to undergo examination.

The Council expended £43 during the year in providing milk to help maintain the patients strength after discharge from Institutions.

Mr. Matley Moore has given Dental treatment to 22 patients who made 62 attendances at the Dental Clinics. General Anæsthesia was necessary in 5 cases and local anæsthesia in 15. Dentures were supplied to 3 persons. Other of the notified insured persons obtained dental treatment through a friendly Society.

The Tuberculosis Nurse gives her whole time to the Dispensary work, frequently visiting the houses of the patients and pointing out the details of the care that must be taken to prevent the spread of infection.

There was no case found during the year in which it was necessary to make use of Section 62 of the Public Health Act 1925.

The Ministry of Health has requested that the three following Tables should be compiled.

The Tables show the work of the Dispensary, the amount of Residential treatment, and the immediate result of treatment in an Institution.

There were 317 persons seen, 100 of these being under 15 years of age. This number includes 71 contacts seen and examined, of whom 57 were under 15 years of age. It is not difficult to get the parents to bring the children for examination, if they are living in the house with a tuberculosis person, but adults exposed to infection are with difficulty persuaded to undergo examination.

The Council expended £48 during the year in providing milk to help maintain the patients strength after discharge from Institutions.

Mr. Matley Moore has given Dental treatment to 22 patients who made 62 attendances at the Dental Clinics. General Anæsthesia was necessary in 5 cases and local anæsthesia in 15. Dentures were supplied to 3 persons. Other of the notified insured persons obtained dental treatment through a friendly Society.

The Tuberculosis Nurse gives her whole time to the Dispensary work, frequently visiting the houses of the patients and pointing out the details of the care that must be taken to prevent the spread of infection.

TABLE I.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY (OR DISPENSARIES) DURING THE YEAR 1926.

Diagnosis	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total			
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts): ...												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	31	21	1	1	3	8	4	5	34	29	5	6
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	4	1
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	10	6
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	5
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	19	21	21
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as												
(a) Cured												
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)												
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st												
(a) Diagnosis completed	92	38	10	14	10	20	18	18	102	108	34	32
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	26	22	14

TABLE I.

1.	Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st ...	306
2.	Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned ...	2
3.	Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of" ...	7
4.	Died during the year ...	49
5.	Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months. ...	16
6.	Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	778
7.	Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic Out-stations for treatment or supervision ...	42
8.	Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for	
	(a) "Light" treatment ...	
	(b) Other special forms of treatment ...	
9.	Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary ...	22
10.	Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—	
	(a) At Homes of Applicants ...	
	(b) Otherwise ...	15

11.	Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes	...	...	...	...	18
12.	Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes	...	...	...	...	3,324
13.	Number of					
	(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined	...	...	...	...	259
	(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	...	...	...	...	10
14.	Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December	...	...	...	...	143
15.	Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	...	...	...	...	71
16.	Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons :—					
	(a) Form G.P. 17	...	...	...	...	43
	(b) Form G.P. 36	...	...	...	...	22

Cases		of Observation		Number		Patients		Number of	
Chil	Adul	Chil	Adul	Chil	Adul	Chil	Adul	Chil	Adul
F.	M.	—	—	—	—	4	2	14	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	0	4	30	40
—	—	—	—	1	1	0	0	32	32
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	12
Total		31		103		81		17	

TABLE II.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.
RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(A) AVERAGE NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR 1926.

	Observation	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Total
		"Sanatorium" Beds	"Hospital" Beds	Diseases of Bones & Joints	Other Conditions	
Adult Males	—	4	13	—	—	17
Adult Females	—	4	12	—	—	16
Children under 15	—	—	—	9	—	9
Total	—	8	25	9	—	42

(B) RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR 1926.

			In Institu- tions on Jan 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institu- tions	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31
Number of Patients	Adts.	M.	8	49	35	10	12
		F.	14	39	32	7	14
	Chil.	M.	5	4	6	—	3
		F.	4	9	6	—	7
Number of Obser- vation Cases	Adts.	M.	—	1	1	—	—
		F.	—	1	1	—	—
	Chil.	M.	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	—	—	—	—	—
Total			31	103	81	17	36

TABLE III.
TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

RETURN SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS* AND OF OBSERVATION OF DOUBTFUL CASES DISCHARGED FROM RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1926.

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution												Total
		Under 3 months			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months			
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent	2	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	8
		Improved	3	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
		No material improve't	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
		Died in Institution ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Class T.B. + Group 1	Quiescent	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
		Improved	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
		No material improve't	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class T.B. + Group 2	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved	1	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
		No material improve't	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	8
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class T.B. + Group 3	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		No material improve't	4	4	—	5	3	—	1	1	—	2	—	20
		Died in Institution ...	4	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	14
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones & Joints	Quiescent or Arrested	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
		Improved	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	12
		No material improve't	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Abdominal	Quiescent or Arrested	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
		No material improve't	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Organs	Quiescent or Arrested	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		No material improve't	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peripheral Glands	Quiescent or Arrested	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		No material improve't	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Observation for purpose of diagnosis.	Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
	Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
			Under 1 week			1-2 weeks			2-4 weeks			More than 4 weeks		

* It should be borne in mind that the definition of "patient" does not include persons in whom a definite diagnosis of tuberculosis has not been made.

TABLE III. TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

RETURN SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS* AND OF OBSERVATION OF DOUBTFUL CASES DISCHARGED FROM RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1926.

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT.

Knightwick Sanatorium.—The City Council have 8 beds reserved at this Institution, 4 for men and 4 for women.

On January 1st, 1926, 7 of the beds were occupied, and during the year 23 other patients were admitted, 12 men and 11 women. One man died there.

Newtown Hospital.—The admissions and discharges during the year are as follows :—

	Men.	Women.	C children
In residence on Jan. 1st, 1926	7	10	8
Admitted during the year	38	29	13
Discharged during the year	45	39	21
Died during the year	24	23	12
In-residence Dec. 31st, 1926	12	9	9

Of the patients treated at Newtown, 3 men, 4 women and 14 children were cases of Surgical Tuberculosis and were under the care of Mr. Norman Duggan. When new plaster splints have to be made, the patients are sent to the wards of the General Infirmary for 2 or 3 days. This will be avoided when the new plaster-room is provided.

At the beginning of winter a Hanovia Alpine lamp was installed in the Children's Ward and has been in daily use on the Surgical cases with much benefit to their general health.

* It should be borne in mind that the definition of "patient" does not include persons in whom a definite diagnosis of tuberculosis has not been made.

The Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations 1916.

The arrangements made by the Council with the Committee of the General Infirmary continue to act satisfactorily. The Clinics are held on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Persons needing treatment at other times are seen by the House Surgeon or Orderly.

Beds are available for patients sent in by the Medical Officer of the Clinics, Mr. T. Bates, F.R.C.S. The following information of the work for 1926 has been sent to the Ministry of Health by the Medical Officer of the treatment Centre.

	Syphilis.		Gonorrhoea.		Venereal.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Persons under treatment on Jan 1st, 1926	18	38	55	4	2	2	75	44
New Patients during 1926	25	21	35	10	37	20	97	51
	43	59	90	14	39	22	172	95
Persons who ceased to attend before completion of treatment	18	22	17	4	...	...	35	26
Transferred to other Centres	1	1	3	1	...	...	4	2
Persons discharged	4	3	25	3	...	...	29	6
Under treatment on Jan. 1st, 1927	20	33	45	6	3	2	68	41
Out-patient attendances—								
At Medical Clinics	371	352	326	160	95	82	792	594
For intermediate treatment	...	...	922	...	...	...	...	922
Aggregate number of In-patient days	60	140	143	262	69	52	272	454

Of the 46 new patients diagnosed as suffering from Syphilis 33 were resident in Worcester; of the 45 suffering from Gonorrhoea 18 resident in Worcester.

The total cost of the treatment Centre for 1926 was £954. The amount payable by the City was £583, of which the Ministry of Health pay 75 per cent.

The pathological and bacteriological examinations are made at the Laboratory of the City of Birmingham at a cost of £30 per annum.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

BY DR. MARION B. ANDREWS.

Staff, Scheme of Work and Premises.—Miss Bale, who has been my clerk for three years, was on 1st October appointed, to take charge of the clerical work of the School Medical Service as well as of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, a junior clerk, Miss Perkins, being appointed to work under her.

No other change was made during the year, and as all arrangements were very fully described in last year's report, and the pressure on my time is becoming every year more heavy, I have considerably curtailed this year's report. I have, however, added a fourth Table which shows how this year's work compares with the three previous years. A steady increase, indicative I think, of healthy life without undue forcing of any particular activity, will be noticed.

Home Visiting.—This still forms the backbone of the work, and is carried out systematically, thoroughly and tactfully by the four Health Visitors. During the last four years I have only had two complaints about these visits, and when we remember that the Health Visitors have to consider the sus-

ceptibilities of doctors, nurses and parents and other relatives, and that each Health Visitor pays almost 4,000 visits a year, this fact seems to me the best commendation that could be given of the manner in which this work is carried out.

CLINICS.

Medical Clinic.—The attendance has again increased and has now reached a limit beyond which it will be impossible for me to go. If the work done is to be anything but purely superficial, twenty cases per session is a fair number to deal with, and my *average* this year has been 23.5. On 52 afternoons the number exceeded 20, and on 17 of these it exceeded 30, the highest number reached being 41. The average would be even higher than it is were it not that I have to leave at 4 p.m. on every fourth Wednesday to attend the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee, which means that at 1 out of every 8 clinics I have to limit the attendance to 8 or 9 cases.

Weighing Clinics.—The increased attendance at these is also considerable, and we are very grateful for the faithful, regular, voluntary help, so kindly given by Mrs. A. Spreckley, Miss Glenney and Miss Jacomb.

The increase in the number of Infants to be weighed has made it necessary to curtail the attendances of the Toddlers. It is unfortunate, as the needs of these children, no longer the centre of attraction as the newest baby and not yet of school age, are very great. But where time and space are limited the claims of the Expectant Mother and Infant under a year old, are paramount, and must come first.

Dental Clinic.—Here also the work has increased. Mr. Matley Moore reports that he has treated 61 women and 8

children, of whom 47 women and 4 children were new cases. The total number of visits made to the Clinic was 157, and 377 teeth were extracted, 10 filled and 36 treated in other ways. A general anaesthetic was given to 24 women, but only 4 women have been supplied with dentures, the payment required for these being in most cases prohibitive. Still, as Mr. Moore has pointed out, from the point of view of preventive medicine, the end has been attained when septic mouths have been made clean and wholesome. With women whose principal diet in any case is bread and butter and soft boiled vegetables, the wearing of dentures is chiefly an aesthetic consideration only.

SUBSIDIARY ACTIVITIES.

Classes for Mothers.—The arrangements described in full last year have been continued.

Dinners.—Our best thanks are again due to Mrs. Duncan for the extremely excellent, nourishing, appetizing and economical dinners, which Mrs. Green and Mrs. Preece provide under her directions. They are very greatly appreciated.

Home Helps.—Although these have been supplied to 73 women as against 63 in 1925, the cost has actually been decreased, by careful supervision, from £43 to £37.

Midwifery Fees.—The following is a statement of the claims received from doctors and midwives for payment under the Midwives' Act 1918.

Dental Clinic.—Here also the work has increased. Mr. Moore reports that he has treated 61 women and

—\01\02 of gnitnomas to 00\10\ Doctor. Midwife. Total.

Number of Claims	...	81	27	108
Amount of Claims	...	£114/18/-	£26	£140/18/-
Excused all payment	...	42	23	65
Left City before payment	...	6	2	8
could be claimed	...	6	2	8
Paid eventually direct to	...	1	1	2
doctor	...	1	1	2
Midwives' claims dis-	...	13	16	29
allowed	...	13	16	29
To repay in full	...	13	16	29
" " " part I	...	13	16	29
Amount to be recovered	...	13	16	29
in full	...	13	16	29
Amount to be recovered	...	13	16	29
in part	...	13	16	29

Three late claims had not been dealt with at the end of the year.

A total sum of £32/7/10 was therefore to be recovered from 29 persons, and of this

5 had completed payments to the amount of	£	s.	d.
6 had made part payment to the amount of	3	14	6
2 had been handed over to the City Treasurer	2	6	6
still owing	4	8	0
22 still owe sums amounting to	21	18	0

£32 7 0

Of the 26 claims left outstanding at the end of 1925

3 had the remainder of their payments remitted by the Committee owing to their altered circumstances.

6 completed payments amounting to £6/19/-.

1 left the City. ...

9 are still paying small sums at intervals.

7 were handed over to the City Treasurer to collect sums amounting to £4/16/6.

Notification of Births and Still Births.—Of the 850 live births and 28 still births notified—

Midwives notified 713 live and 24 still births.

Doctors „ 21 „ „ „ „ „

Maternity „ 13 „ „ „ „ „

Nurses „ 28 „ „ „ „ „

Parents „ 6 „ „ „ „ „

Master of „ 16 „ „ „ „ „

Workhouse „ 16 „ „ „ „ „

House Surgeon at „ „ „ „ „

Infirmery „ 2 „ „ „ „ „

Maternity „ „ „ „ „ „

Hospital „ 58 „ „ „ „ „

Registrar „ 6 „ „ „ „ „

Infant Deaths.—Twenty years ago, when the Child Wel-

fare movement first began to attract widespread attention,

the aim was to reduce the infant death rate to 100 per 1,000

births. So great has been the progress in this work that we

now consider 50 the ideal figure, some authorities even main-

taining that it would probably prove economically unsound

to attempt to go below this, at least in the ordinary working

class areas of our cities and towns, though in favourable

conditions a very much lower rate might be attained. The

reason for this view is of course the fact that we are, and

probably always will be, unable to prevent the birth of

infants so seriously diseased in brain or body, or both, that

they will inevitably become not only burdens on the com-

munity themselves, but the source of still more burdens of a similar nature, and this in spite of all that medical science can do.

However this may be, Worcester has already reached the present ideal figure once, the death rate in 1924 being 50.8.

This year we have had notifications of 46 deaths, which gives a death rate of 53.8, the second lowest yet attained.

Of these deaths 10 took place in the first fortnight, and 3 more in the next fortnight of life. Curiously enough half the total deaths occurred in the first two months of the year.

Fifteen deaths were due to malformations present at birth, heart disease, meningitis, or congenital lues, and were of the class to which I have referred above. Even if they had not been practically unsavable, their early deaths would not be considered misfortunes to the community.

The other deaths were due to preventable causes—gastro-enteritis, bronchitis and pneumonia—illnesses from which moreover a child may recover completely, without any permanent damage. It is in the prevention of deaths from such causes that Child Welfare work finds its justification and its chief source of activity, primarily by education of the mother and secondarily by careful supervision of the child.

In conclusion I have again to thank Inspector Baxter of the N.S.P.C.C. for much help with difficult cases; the Secondary School for a generous gift of beautiful clothes for babies and small children; many other friends for gifts of clothing and Hospital Letters; and last but not least the Infant Health Society for a splendid supply of Dispensary and Hospital Letters, for help for dental and surgical cases, and for milk and other necessities for pneumonia cases, which help has undoubtedly saved many little lives.

TABLE I.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Visits paid to Homes by the Health Visitors.

	First.	Return.	Total.
To Infants under one year...	737	5,765	6,502
To Children one to five years...	—	—	6,140
To Expectant Mothers ...	279	582	861
To Mothers after confinement	—	—	33
Total ...	1,016	6,347	13,536

	Total Visits.
To cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	12
" " " Puerperal Fever ...	—
" " " Measles & German Measles ...	10
" " " Whooping Cough ...	93
" " " Epidemic Diarrhoea ...	45
" " " Poliomyelitis ...	—
Total	160

In connection with—	
Infant Deaths	31
Still Births	23
Midwifery Fees	52
Dental Cases	19
Other Cases	1,881
Total	2,006

TABLE II.

CLINICS HELD BY THE M. & C. W. MEDICAL OFFICER.

	South.	North.	West.	Central.	Total.
1. Number of Meetings ...	24	19	17	19	79
2. Attendances.	47				D.
Infants under 1 year:					
First Visits	...	...	...	...	388
Return Visits	...	...	...	...	467
Total	...	...	...	...	855
Children 1 to 5 years:					
First Visits	...	...	...	...	54
Return Visits	...	...	...	...	57
Total	...	...	...	...	111
Ante-Natal Women:					
First Visits	...	...	...	...	51
Return Visits	...	...	...	...	51
Total	...	...	...	...	102
Post-Natal Women:					
First Visits	...	...	...	...	5
Return Visits	...	...	...	...	50
Total	...	...	...	...	55
Special Women:					
First Visits	...	...	...	...	18
Return Visits	...	...	...	...	18
Total	...	...	...	...	36
Total Attendances	...	...	...	...	1,225
Children ...	...	...	...	...	500
Women ...	...	...	...	...	1,115
Total	...	...	...	...	1,615

TABLE II.

CLINICS HELD BY THE M. & C. W. MEDICAL OFFICER.

	South.	North.	West.	Central.	Total.
1. Number of Meetings ...	24	19	17	19	79
2. Attendances.					
Infants under 1 year :					
First Visits ...	99	111	93	83	386
Return Visits ...	118	108	109	132	467
Total ...	217	219	202	215	853
Children 1 to 5 years :					
First Visits ...	14	13	19	8	54
Return Visits ...	99	83	97	99	378
Total ...	113	96	116	107	432
Ante-Natal Women :					
First Visits ...	51	37	27	25	140
Return Visits ...	19	22	17	21	79
Total ...	70	59	44	46	219
Post-Natal Women :					
First Visits ...	2	—	—	3	5
Return Visits ...	57	51	46	56	210
Total ...	59	51	46	59	215
Special Women :					
First Visits ...	18	13	15	14	60
Return Visits ...	18	12	19	17	66
Total ...	36	25	34	31	126
Total Attendances					
Children ...	330	315	318	322	1,285
Women ...	165	135	124	136	560
Total ...	495	450	442	458	1,845

TABLE III. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WEIGHING CENTRES.					
	South.	North.	West.	Central.	Total.
3. Number who made more than one visit :					
Infants under 1 year ...	52	43	44	59	198
Children 1 to 5 years ...	20	17	15	19	71
Ante-Natal Women ...	9	15	10	13	47
Post-Natal Women ...	32	21	27	25	105
4. Average Attendance per Session :					
Children ...	13.7	16.5	18.7	16.9	16.45
Women ...	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.1	7.10
Total ...	20.7	23.5	26.0	24.0	23.55
3. Average Attendance per Session :					
Children ...	11.6	10.7	14.1	30.3	19.0
Women ...	2.8	4.0	4.2	7.9	4.3
Total ...	14.4	23.7	18.6	38.2	23.2
4. First Visits :					
Children ...	70	94	68	127	459
Expectant Mothers ...	5	12	22	24	63
Total ...	75	106	90	151	483
5. Classes for Mothers :—					
Number of Meetings ...	...	...	...	...	24
Number of Women Enrolled ...	...	...	...	...	95
Total Attendances ...	...	...	...	...	223

TABLE III.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WEIGHING CENTRES.

	South.	North.	West.	Central	Total.
1. Number of Meetings ...	47	46	47	47	187
2. Total Visits :					
Infants under 1 year ...	479	784	605	1,199	3,067
Children 1-5 years ...	67	124	72	228	491
Total Children ...	546	908	677	1,427	3,558
Expectant Mothers ...	7	30	30	70	137
Other Women ...	124	151	170	209	654
Total Women ...	131	181	200	279	791
3. Average Attendance per Session :					
Children ...	11.6	19.7	14.4	30.3	19.0
Women ...	2.8	4.0	4.2	5.9	4.2
Total ...	14.4	23.7	18.6	36.2	23.2
4. First Visits :					
Children ...	70	94	68	188	420
Expectant Mothers ...	5	12	22	24	63
Total ...	75	106	90	212	483
5. Classes for Mothers :—					
Number of Meetings ...	...	...	...	...	24
Number of Women Enrolled ...	...	...	...	...	95
Total Attendances... ...	...	...	...	...	523

TABLE IV.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR YEARS 1923, 1924, 1925 & 1926.

	1923	1924	1925	1926
1. Visits paid in homes :—				
To Infants under 1 year	4,179	4,837	6,147	6,502
To Children between 1 & 5 years	6,281	6,075	6,683	6,140
To Women	768	711	846	894
Total	11,528	11,623	13,676	13,536
2. Attendances at Centre :—				
Medical Clinics :—				
Infants	532	656	781	853
Children	382	406	383	432
Women	484	448	462	560
Weighing Clinics :—				
Infants	2,150	2,046	2,371	3,067
Children	1,419	728	503	491
Women	590	505	551	791
Average Attendance at :—				
Medical Clinics	16.2	18.6	21.5	23.5
Weighing Clinics	21.0	17.7	19.5	23.2
3. Number of Dinners supplied	6,508	6,713	6,937	6,314
Cost of dinners	£237	£230	£229	£184
4. Home Helps supplied	54	45	63	73
Cost of Home Helps	£40	£37	£43	£37
5. Dental cases treated :—				
Women	34	32	40	61
Children	11	5	10	8
6. Still births notified	32	23	29	28
7. Infant death rate	57	50.8	63.6	53.8

TABLE IV.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR YEARS 1923, 1924, 1925 & 1926.

Incidence of certain Diseases occurring among Women and Children.

Puerperal Fever.—No case was notified during the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—This expression is used in the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal pyrexia) Regulations 1926, made by the Minister of Health, which came into force on October 1st, 1926.

The term Puerperal Fever is an ill defined term, and there was at times a genuine doubt as to whether a minor illness after childbirth should or should not be notified. The term Puerperal pyrexia is defined in the Regulations and covers the mild cases of illness following childbirth. The medical man notifying a case can request help from the Local Authority in the following ways: (1) By having a second medical opinion; (2) By having Bacteriological examinations made of blood or discharges; (3) By requesting removal of the patient to Hospital; (4) By asking that trained nurses be provided.

A scheme has been approved by the City Council and sanctioned by the Ministry of Health for carrying out these regulations, which has so far worked well.

From Oct. 1st, 1926, when the Regulations came into operation, two cases have been notified. Both made good recoveries.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—The Ministry of Health made on July 31st, 1926, Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, and revoked the Regulations made in 1914. The new Regulations lay the duty of notification of this disease on the Medical Practitioner in attendance. In cases where the

confinement is conducted by a midwife and where the baby has any eye discharge however slight it is the midwife's duty to strictly carry out the Rule of Sending for Medical Help. The doctor called in decides whether the eye discharge is or is not Ophthalmia.

To all the medical practitioners a copy of the new Regulations was sent and a circular letter calling attention to the changes made. A circular letter was also sent to all the practising midwives.

These Regulations came into operation on October 1st, 1926.

No case was reported in the City for the first 9 months of the year. During the last quarter of the year 7 cases were notified. Five of these cases were treated at the Ophthalmic Hospital and two at home. All the patients did well and no damage to the eyes of the infants occurred.

Measles—Whooping Cough.—A few cases occurred during the year, and one death was registered from each of these diseases. There was no prevalence necessitating the closure of any School Department.

Enteritis.—Seven deaths were registered all in infants under one year of age. Four occurred in January, one in May, July and December. This would seem to point to improper feeding as the cause of the illness.

The City and County Nursing Institution in the Tything has a staff of Midwives and Nurses who visit in all parts of the City. The midwives attend a large number of confinements; and the District Nurses visit at the homes and carry out the

orders of the Doctors concerning the sick persons. During 1926, these Nurses paid 1,616 visits to children and 618 visits to very ill Tuberculosis patients.

In the Maternity Home attached to this Institution 60 confinements took place during the year.

Sanitary Administration.

Staff.—No change in the Staff of the Department has taken place.

Your Medical Officer performs the duties of a Medical Officer of Health, all the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and has charge of the City Hospital, with 50 beds for the Infectious diseases and 34 beds for Tuberculosis.

The School Medical Officer, Dr. Marion B. Andrews, has charge of the Clinical work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department at The Centre at 54 Lowesmoor and directs the work of the four Health Visitors.

Dr. Andrews report of the work will be found on pages 40 to 51.

I wish to call attention to Dr. Andrews statements under the heading of Medical Clinics (page 41) that it is not possible to give the necessary attention to the patients owing to the large number coming to the Clinics, which are held on only 2 afternoons a week.

Again in the next paragraph (Weighing Clinics, page 41) it is said the attendances of the Toddlers (children between 2 and 5 years of age) have to be curtailed. This is very re-

regrettable, and leaves a gap in the child's life when supervision is very important. It is during these 3 years that the defects begin and develop which are found at the entrance on School life; defects which could in most cases have been discovered and remedied had a careful watch been kept on the child at the Welfare Clinics between the ages of 2 and 5 years.

The Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations are made at the Laboratory at the Shirehall in the City.

During the year the Medical men sent 211 swabs from the throat or nose of persons suspected to have Diphtheria; and 157 swabs were sent from patients admitted to the City Hospital.

Sputum specimens for examination for the Tubercle bacillus numbering 151 were sent by Medical practitioners, and 101 from patients treated at Newtown Hospital or at the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The total cost of these Examinations was £72 9s. 6d.

Housing.

The City Surveyor has kindly sent me the following information concerning the building of new houses during 1926.

There were erected 289 houses of which number 212 were built by the City Council and 77 by private enterprise.

There is still a constant demand for houses and the City Surveyor now has about 750 applications for houses on his register.

Many of the cases of overcrowding which the Sanitary Inspector brings before the Health Committee are very serious, both as regards the health and morals of the members of the overcrowded families.

The following Statistics are asked for by the Ministry of Health :—

Number of new houses erected and occupied during the year :—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (a) Total | 289 |
| (b) As part of a municipal housing scheme... | 212 |

1. Unfit Dwelling Houses.

Inspection—

- | | |
|--|-------|
| (1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)... | 1,599 |
|--|-------|

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection—of District) Regulations 1910... | 489 |
|--|-----|

- | | |
|--|----|
| (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 54 |
|--|----|

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 543 |
|--|-----|

2. Remedy of defects without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers

408

3. Action under Statutory powers.

A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing, Town Planning Act 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.

6

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit:—

(a) By Owners—work now being done

(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners

(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close

2

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied

140

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied:—

(a) By Owners

(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners

115

Nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 17 & 18 of
Housing, Town Planning &c., Act, 1909 :—

(1) Number of representations made with a view to making of Closing Orders ...	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	1
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit ...	Nil.
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	Nil.
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	Nil.

Unhealthy Areas.—With reference to the Order issued by the Ministry of Health on 10th January, 1925, sanctioning the Tybridge Street Area Improvement Scheme, all the 33 houses included in the Scheme are now void and ready for demolition.

The families displaced have been provided with suitable housing accommodation on the Rowley Hill Housing Site, 26 houses having been erected thereon under the Housing Act 1925, of the following types, viz. :—

Parlour type, 3 bedrooms ...	4
Non-Parlour type, 3 bedrooms ...	10
Non-parlour type, 2 bedrooms ...	12

041

... .. 26

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining possession of the Lands included in the Area. Protracted negotiations between the Owners and the Town Clerk have taken place.

TABLE I. VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1926 AND TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Popu- lation estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett. Number Rate.	Number Rate.	of Non- Residents regis- tered in the District.	of Residents not regis- tered in the District..	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.			
							Number	Rate per 1000 net births				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1916	48,459	878	882	18.2	654	13.5	44	33	69	78.2	643	13.3
1917	49,000	771	773	15.7	692	14.1	69	54	50	64.4	677	13.8
1918	49,000	792	800	16.3	783	16.0	64	66	48	60.4	785	16.0
1919	49,000	817	815	16.6	670	13.6	62	38	50	61.1	646	13.1
1920	49,248	1141	1142	23.2	679	13.8	57	19	77	67	641	13.01
1921	49,160	989	993	20.1	643	13.1	65	26	60	60.4	604	12.3
1922	49,246	970	975	19.8	715	14.5	70	20	65	67	665	13.5
1923	49,860	934	931	18.5	593	11.9	68	23	53	57	548	10.9
1924	50,220	889	865	17.2	698	13.89	70	40	44	50.8	668	13.28
1925	50,230	916	865	17.2	700	13.9	85	30	55	63.6	645	12.8
1926	50,660	874	855	16.8	665	13.1	71	31	46	53.8	625	12.3

TABLE II.

32

670

OF THE

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR 1926.

NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond the limits of the District are included.

No.	Disease.	Ages.												All Ages.
		0 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and over.		
1	Measles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Whooping Cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	Typhus Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	Epidemic Influenza	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	Epidemic Intermittent	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	Cholera	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	Other Allied Diseases	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
29	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
34	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
36	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
37	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
38	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
39	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
40	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
41	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
42	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
43	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
44	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
45	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
46	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
47	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
48	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
49	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
50	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
51	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
52	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
53	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
54	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
55	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
56	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
57	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
58	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
59	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
60	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
61	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
62	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
63	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
64	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
65	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
66	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
67	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
68	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
69	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
70	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
71	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
72	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
73	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
74	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
75	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
76	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
77	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
78	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
79	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
80	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
81	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
82	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
83	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
84	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
85	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
86	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
87	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

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ANNUAL REPORT

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